THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 24, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party of Buncombe county, at the Court House in Asheville, on Tuesday of April Court, to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Society on Wednesday of April Court next, at the Court House in Asheville. Business of importance will be brought before the Society, and it is earnestly hoped that every citizen who feels an interest in the Agriculture of the county will be present.

CHAS. MOORE, President.

Medical Board.

A correspondent of the Newbern Progress congratulates the public on the passage of a law by the late Legislature appointing a Board of Medical Examiners, before whom persons wishing to practice medicine shall stand an examination in the same way that lawyers are now required to do in order to obtain a license. The writer thinks that the passage of this law is of more importance to the people of the State than any other act of the Legislature, for the health and lives of every man, woman and child depends, to a certain extent, on having competent physicians. In consideration of this beneficent Act, and in order to reciprocate to the public for the confidence placed in the medical profession by the Legislature, the correspondent proposes that County Medical Societies be formed, and that the members attend on the inmates of the County Poor Houses gratis, only requiring the county to pay for the medicines used, and suggests that a good stock of genuine medicines be kept in a room on the premises, each physician compounding his own prescriptions. By a course of this kind, says the writer, "the members of the profession would endear themselves to the public and save a large amount of taxes that might be devoted to Common Schools or some other charitable object."

☞ Hon. Warren Winslow announces himself, in the Wilmington Journal, a candidate for re election to Congress in the third District, subject to the decision of a Convention if one should be held. We learn it is contemplated to hold a convention in that District this year.

☞ The floor of a Catholic Church at Oswego gave way one night last week, causing the death of five persons and wounding many others.

☞ A correspondent of the Murfreesboro' (N. C.) Citizen recommends Gov. Bragg of this State as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ The Savannah Republican nominates Jas. H. Hammond, of South Carolina, for President, and Rufus Choate of Mass., for Vice President.

IN MOURNING.—The Mail train on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, going West from Lynchburg, Va., Tuesday, was draped in mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Postmaster General Brown. The Post Office in that city was draped in like manner.

THE ARKANSAS FREE NEGRO BILL.—The Little Rock Gazette, referring to the bill passed by the Legislature of Arkansas to expel free negroes from the State, says:

They have until January 1860 to dispose of their property, and make other arrangements for leaving. If they do not go then, it is made the duty of sheriffs to seize them and hire them out to the highest bidder for one year, giving them the net proceeds of their labor to enable them to leave the State. The bill provides that such free negroes as desire to remain, may choose masters—the county court having them appraised, and the master or mistress they have chosen paying half their value into the common school fund of the county.

The Land of Dreams.

By Fred. Enoch.

There's a land, a radiant land,
That the spirit often seeks,
Upon whose golden strand
The wave of fancy breaks;
There the skies are ever fair,
And the sunlight ever beams,
And the flowers are bright and rare,
In that land—the land of dreams.

In that land, that radiant land,
Is many a dwelling place,
Whose beauty human hand
Could never, never trace:
There joyous songs are heard,
In the vales of crystal streams,
From breeze, and voice, and bird,
In that land—the land of dreams.

To that land, that radiant land,
Whose spirit hath not sailed,
To seek the golden strand,
When the joy of earth life failed;
In thought's brave barque alone,
To realm of changeless beams,
For the radiance only known
In that land—the land of dreams;
The spirit land of dreams.

☞ In the death of Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, that State has lost one of its ablest men. He was a Whig, and one of the best lawyers in his State.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 36.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859. [WHOLE No. 504.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of the county of Haywood, held in the Court House in the town of Waynesville, on the 12th of March, on motion, Col. JOHN L. SMITH was called to the Chair, and WM. M. MEADFORD appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to a District Convention which is to come off in the town of Asheville on the 22d of April next, to nominate a candidate for Congress at the approaching election. He was glad to see the party so well disposed to harmony and concert of action, as was daily manifested in every quarter. In the last election in this district, to the regret of every Democrat, there was a want of harmony, which resulted in our defeat, and placed our district, heretofore represented by the gallant CLINGMAN with so much ability and faithfulness, for the present in the hands of the opposition. It was to be hoped, however, that it was only for the present; for if every county will stand to its principles, as Haywood did in the late contest and as she will in the approaching one, our district will be redeemed, and the State of North Carolina have one more member in the House of Representatives to cooperate with the only party in the Union that is both able and willing to protect the rights of the States.

On motion of James H. Johnson, Esq., the Chair appointed a committee of seven to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: James H. Johnson, Jeremiah Ratcliff, Russel Tate, Elias Lee, H. N. Brittain, M. W. Smith, and Albert Reeves.

During the absence of the committee, who had retired for the purpose of preparing their report, James M. Shearer, Esq., was called on, who addressed the meeting at considerable length in a very able and patriotic speech upon the aspect of public affairs, exhorting the Democracy not to surrender the old Democratic ship, in consequence of the adverse breeze which we all felt last August, but to work like men, one and all, to bring her safely into port. He said the breeze was highly favorable now, and we would be able to do so if every Democrat would do his duty. He thought from the indications that every member of the party would be found at his post, fighting for the ascendancy of Democratic principles.

The committee, through their chairman, J. R. Johnston, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been proposed to hold a Convention in Asheville on the 22d of April proximo, to nominate a candidate for Congress; and whereas, we believe the proposition a good one, therefore be it

1. Resolved, by the Democracy of the county of Haywood, That we approve of the time and place of holding said Convention, and that we will be represented in the same; and whilst expressing no preference for any of the gentlemen whose names are spoken of in connection with the position, we pledge ourselves to our Democratic brethren throughout the district that we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominee of the Convention, be he whom he may.

2. Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized and requested to appoint thirty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

3. Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly endorse the course of our representatives in the late Legislature generally, and especially upon the subject of internal improvements.

4. Resolved, That although the bill for the removal of the restrictions in the charter of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, as far as the French Broad, near Asheville, failed, contrary to our just expectations, yet we are proud to know the failure is not attributable to a want of effort or fidelity on the part of our delegation.

5. Resolved, That we look forward to the ultimate extension of our North Carolina Rail Road system to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Chattanooga, with great interest, and firmly believe that if the interest of the State had been consulted more, and that of a section less, by some of the western members, the Legislature would have done more towards it at its late session.

6. Resolved, That when said restrictions are removed, we will contribute to the extent of our means to the construction of this great North Carolina work; that we are North Carolinians in heart and soul; in favor of North Carolina Roads and North Carolina interests; for building up North Carolina markets, in preference to the markets of other States, and desire the future legislation of the State so shaped as to accomplish this great object.

J. H. Johnson, Esq., in response to a call, said he felt flattered at so general a call as had been made on him;—that he was a Democrat, strongly impressed with the conviction that the principles and policy of that party are correct, and that the only hope of the Union under the Constitution, depends upon the ascendancy of it in every department of the government. He endorsed the President's Kansas policy, and spoke in scathing terms of those who co-operate with our enemies at the North in order to gratify their hatred of the National Democracy; said there are now but two great parties in the country—the Democratic and Black Republican—that every blow struck at the Democratic party was a blow in favor of the Black Republican. He spoke in the highest terms of the political integrity and consistency of Col. W. W. Avery;—regretted his defeat, was surprised and mortified at it;—said Col. Avery was badly treated, and did not have fair play, and if the Asheville Convention would place him upon the track, as he believed it should, the people would repair the wrong they had done him, and triumphantly elect him in August next;—that the Democracy of Haywood would again enthusiastically rally to his support.

Under the second resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Convention: Banister Turner, Esq., Dr. R. V. Welch, Col. R. G. A. Love, A. L. Herren, Esq., Gen. R. Tate, Amos Plott, Elias Lee, David Howell, Col. Robert Boyd, Spencer Walker, Hiram McCracken, F. M. Davis, J. J. Sparks, Joseph Fincher, G. Williamson, Esq., S. Brown, R. B. Noland, Wesley Clark, James H. Johnson, Esq., Col. R. H. Penland, H. P. Haynes, Absalom Henson, Andrew Wells, Thomas S. Edwards, E. H. Blalock, G. L. Palmer, A. O. Case, A. J. Vess, R. H. Moody.

On motion of H. N. Brittain, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Gen. Tate, the Secretary was requested to furnish the Editor of the Asheville News with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, and request the publication of the same.

On motion of J. Ratcliff, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

JOHN L. SMITH, Chairman.

WM. M. MEADFORD, Sec.

A Bill to Establish a Freehold Homestead.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted &c., That it shall be lawful for any citizen of this State to file his or her petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the county in which they reside, to have laid off a Homestead not exceeding fifty acres, to include the dwelling house, or a house and lot in any town, the lot not to exceed two acres, nor be of a greater value than 500 dollars; whereupon the Court shall appoint three freeholders, who shall lay off and allot to the petitioner, by metes and bounds, the said homestead of fifty acres if he have so much; if not, all, or in case the petition be for a house and lot in town, then two acres including the dwelling house, by metes and bounds, and return the same under their hands and seals to the next term of said Court.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That upon the return the Clerk shall make out and deliver to the Register of the county a copy of the said return, who shall record the same in the register's office of said county, and shall also give public notice at the Court House door, within five days after the term to which the return is made of the names of all such persons as have had homesteads laid off.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the homestead or house and lot so laid off shall not be subject to execution for any debt contracted, or cause of action arising after the same is registered.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That no person who is a married man shall have authority to sell or dispose of said property so set apart, without the same formalities as are now required by law to convey the lands of married women.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where a homestead freehold is laid off under the provisions of this act, in case of the death of the husband, his widow shall be entitled to the same as her dower, if she shall so elect, but in case she marries again, then she shall be entitled to only one third in value, if the children of the first husband or the issue of such shall be then living.

A VICTIM TO INTEMPERANCE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from St. Louis, says the Hon. E. A. Hanegan fell a victim to the foul fiend intemperance.

EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—Mr. Fillmore has been on a visit to Cincinnati. In response to a deputation of political friends, at the head of whom was Mr. Corwin, he said that he had "retired from public life forever."

☞ Forty horses were burnt in a hotel stable at Southbridge, Massachusetts, on the 10th inst.

"I am thy father's spirit," as the bottle said to the boy, when he found it hid in the wood pile, and wondered what it was.

What literary men would a man name on looking at a house on fire? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Western Extension.

The Raleigh *Register* quotes the language of the Asheville *News*, denunciatory of the last Legislature for having done nothing for the Western Extension, and adds—

"The Asheville *News* is mistaken in regard to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. That meritorious measure incurred a fate similar to that of the Western Extension. The Asheville *News* should crack its whip over citizen Holden. Had the citizen spoke out on Internal Improvements, instead of being as mute as a mouse for nine-tenths of the session, the Asheville *News* and the West perhaps would not have such cause of complaint."

We have been in public life too long to be unduly sensitive, but we must say and show that our neighbor has done us injustice.—We *did* speak out for the Fayetteville and Coalfields Road, for the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, for the exchange of bonds with the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, for the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and for the Western Extension. We did this, we trust, with proper respect for the opinions, and with due regard for the obligations resting on members to carry out the wishes of their constituents. We did not *thrust* our views upon the Legislature, nor ding-dong them in the ears of members; but we endeavored to perform our duty as we understood it, and redeem our pledges to the Western people. In our paper of the 5th of February we referred to the defeat of Mr. Caldwell's bill in the Commons in aid of the Western Extension, and regretted that "the majority thought it their duty, under the circumstances, to reject it." And we added: "We do not yet, however, abandon all hope on the subject. *We trust that something will be done to meet the just expectations of the Western people. What that something shall be it is for the West to agree upon and the Legislature to grant.*—Will they do it? No time is to be lost, as the Legislature will most probably adjourn by the 15th."

The vote in the Commons on the 3d of February was as follows,—the names of Democrats in Roman, and the names of the opposition members in small capitals:

Those who voted for the bill are:

Messrs. Badham, Baird, Barbee, BRUMELL, Bryan, of Cravan, Bryson, BURNS, Byrd, CALDWELL, of Burke, CALDWELL, of Guilford, CIAPP, Dickson, Dula, ELLER, Fagg, Faribault, GAITHER of Iredell, Hall, of Rowan, Harrington, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Leffers, Love, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Moore of N. H., MOREHEAD, Mordecai, Shaw, Sherell, SIMONTON, TAYLER, WALKER, Wallace, WALSER, Wilson and WOODFIN—39.

Those who voted against the bill are:

Messrs. Baxter, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan, of N. H., Bullock, CHAMBERS, COX, of Pitt, CRAVEN, Dancy, Drake, Faison, Foy, GAITHER, of Davie, Gatling, Gentry, GREEN, of Chatham, Green, of Franklin, Hall of Warren, Hargrove, HENRY, Hill of Stokes, Jones, of Craven, LEAK, Lewis, McCOTTER, McKAY, MARTIN, Masten, Moore, of Martin, MORGAN, NEWBY, Norman, Norwood, OUTLAW, PURDIE, Ransom, Reeves, SANDERS, Scales, Simpson, Smallwood, SMITH, SPARROW, SPEER, Speight, Stephens, Tomlinson, Thompson, THORNBURG, Ward and Williams.

Twenty-six Democrats and thirteen of the opposition for the bill, and thirty four Democrats and nineteen of the opposition against the bill.

But there was another vote upon the same measure on the 14th of February, on the bill introduced by Mr. Williams, of Caswell. That vote is as follows:

Those who voted for the bill are:

Messrs. Baird, Barbee, Byrd, CALDWELL, of Guilford, COX, of Jones, Drake, Dula, ELLER, Fagg, Fleming, Foy, Fries, GAITHER, of Iredell, Hall, of Rowan, Hall, of Warren, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Leffers, Love, McKay, MOREHEAD, Ransom, Roney, Shaw, Sherill, SIMONTON, Standford, WALKER, Wallace, Whitefield, Wilson, Williams and WOODFIN—34.

Those who voted against the bill are:

Messrs. Blount, Bridgers, BRUMMELL, Bryan, of New Hanover, Bullock, BURNS, CALDWELL, of Burke, CHAMBERS, Costner, CRAVEN, Dancy, Dickson, FARROW, FEREBEE, GAITHER, of Davie, Gatling, Gentry, Green, of Franklin, Hargrove, Harrington, HENRY, Hester, Hill, of Stokes, Jones, of Cravan, Jones, of Orange, Lewis, Lyon, McCOTTER, Masten, Moore, of Martin, MORGAN, NEWBY, Norman, Norwood, OUTLAW, PURDIE, Reagan, Reeves, SANDERS, Scales, Simpson, Smallwood, SMITH, SPARROW, SPEER, Speight, Stephens, TAYLOR, Tomlinson, THORNBURG, WALSER, Ward, Waters, Watson and WINDLEY—55.

Twenty-seven Democrats and seven of the opposition for the bill, and thirty-three Democrats and twenty-two of the opposition against the bill. Mr. Caldwell of Burke, voted against Mr. Williams' bill, one of the best introduced during the session; and under his lead the opposition vote for the measure dwindled from thirteen to seven.—The Democratic vote for the bill was increased, very slightly, it is true; while the opposition vote for the measure fell off more than one-half. The Democratic vote against the measure was less than on the 3d, while the opposition vote against it increased from nineteen to twenty-two. No Whig or Know Nothing east of Guilford, with the exception of Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, voted for the measure; while on the 3d of February, eleven Democrats east of Guilford, and on the 14th of February thirteen Democrats east of Guilford voted for the measure. The powerful Democratic Counties of New Hanover, Warren, Cumberland and Wake contributed—taking the two Houses together—a majority of their votes for the measure; but where were the peculiar friends of the Register; the whilom advocates of internal improvements—on this important question?—Where was Outlaw, Smith, Sparrow, Ferebee, Thornburg, and others? The only vote cast for the measure from the Albemarle region was by Mr. Badham, a Democrat. If Messrs. Smith, Outlaw, Sparrow, and Ferebee had united forces on the 14th with the friends of the measure, and if Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, had ranged himself by their side in good faith, and had advocated Mr. Williams' bill as he advocated his own, it is almost certain that the restrictions would have been thrown off. Or if the West had united as one man on any one scheme, it is highly probable that the result would have been different. And where were the Register and its friends in the campaign of 1858?—Where was its candidate for Governor, Mr. McRae? Doing all he could to excite the Eastern people on the subject of Taxation—calling on the people of Wayne to remember, when they came to vote through their representatives in the Legislature, that Wayne paid $9,000 in taxes while Jackson County paid but $900—dwelling upon the "chronic decline" which he insisted had set in upon the State, and predicting the most disastrous results from increased taxation for internal improvements. The Register supported him, and a portion of the Western people supported him—supported him in preference to Gov. Ellis, who was every where, in that campaign, contending for justice to the West; and yet the Register, and some of the Western people who supported and encouraged Mr. McRae in his course, are now shedding crocodile tears because the Democracy did nothing for the Western Extension! The truth is, the Democrats as a party did all they could for the Western Extension. No political party in Convention assembled, can command the representatives of the people to vote contrary to the wishes of their constituents. All a party can do in State affairs is to make an honest effort as a party to carry out their views; and whatever pledges it may make in Convention, or through its candidates for Governor, or through its presses as recognized exponents of party or of public opinion, are subject at all times, as they must necessarily be in all free governments like ours, to the final action of the people at the ballot box in choosing their representatives. An honest effort was made by the Democratic party in relation to the Western Extension. It failed.—We regret it, but regrets are vain for the past. The Democrats of Buncombe have their views in relation to State affairs, and the Democrats of Edgecombe, differing with them, have theirs. What then? Do they cease to be Democrats because they thus differ? By no means. Can you reconcile them in Convention? You may, for the Democrats of Edgecombe may decide not to make a paramount issue of the views entertained on State affairs, by the Democrats of Buncombe; or, on the contrary, Buncombe may so decide as to Edgecombe. Agreeing as to the fundamental principles of Democracy, they may further agree to make an effort to carry out certain measures of State policy; and neither, it seems to us, is obnoxious to censure in case of failure, provided an honest effort has been made to induce the people to adopt the views thus proclaimed. If the people of Buncombe, at the ballot-box, say no, there is an end of it; if the people of Edgecombe, at the ballot-box, say no, there is also an end of it. The question then ceases to be one of party, and becomes a question between the representative and his constituents. It may, and sometimes does become a sectional question, as it did to some extent in the last Legislature. A large portion of the State east of Guilford thought, for example, that the present charter of the Western Extension, with the amendments, ought to be satisfactory to the West; the West thought differently, and failing to obtain modifications of the charter, did not hesitate to defeat the appropriation for the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. We are speaking now of sections, and not of the course of individuals in the East or in the West. It was therefore, well said by Marcus Erwin, Esq., in the late public meeting in Asheville, "that he did not consider the failure of our projects in the Legislature as chargeable to any political party, but as more easily to be accounted for on the score of sectional feeling." Still, much allowance must be made for the strong opposition which exists in the East to increased taxation; which opposition, as we have heretofore stated, was excited and augmented by the course of Mr. McRea.

Our neighbor of the *Register* need not be concerned about "citizen Holden." The "citizen" is neither anxious nor alarmed as to his past course on State affairs. He *suffered* some in 1858 for his adherence to his views on internal improvements, as he did pecuniarily in 1848, when he espoused the cause of the Central Road. But the "citizen" has always looked, not to what is popular, but to what is right; being content to advocate the right for the right's sake, and knowing furthermore that in a government like this the right must ultimately triumph. The "citizen" claims to be both inflexible and honest in his support of public measures. He is for the Western Extension, and has been for it under all circumstances not for popularity, not for reward or the hope of reward, but because it is a great State measure full of promise to the West and to the whole State. If "citizen Holden" had looked to popularity only, he would have opposed the Western Extension and other schemes of internal improvement; for it is a fact that those gentlemen who have been most honored by the Democratic party, during the last ten years, (with the exception of the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair and Mr. Senator Clingman,) were of those who acquiesced reluctantly and slowly in the policy of internal improvements by the State government. We state that fact in self defence, and with no wish to create the slightest ill-feeling. It is not necessary that we should particularize, as every intelligent reader will know at once to whom we refer. But the "citizen" is a very fallible individual, and may have committed errors; yet he has never committed the error of seeking to make party capital out of internal improvements, as his neighbor of the Register did in 1858, and as he will do again in 1860. The "citizen" has great respect for the opinions of the people, and he always defers to their opinions, whether expressed by themselves or by their representatives. But the "citizen" is one of the people himself; and while he will never attempt to make his own opinions in State affairs a test of party fealty, so he will not permit others to make a similar test for him.

Having analyzed the vote of the Commons, we would also analyze that of the Senate on the Western Extension, if we could put our hand on it conveniently. We may do so hereafter. It is sufficient to state, however, that the votes in the Senate on the subject were very similar to those in the Commons.

We conclude with the following summary of Mr. Williams' remarks in the Commons, pending the vote on his bill above referred to. No Whig or Know Nothing east of Greensborough, uttered such sentiments as these during the session:—

"Mr. Williams, of Caswell, thought the Legislature ought to do something for Western North Carolina. The faith of the State is pledged for four millions, and the East could not repudiate the contract. He trusted the sectional feeling would subside and let all harmonize together. He did not like the bill, but would do his best to reconcile all differences. Though he was refused all he asked for, still he was ready to do justice to all parties, and to help to pursue a course which would render the State great and happy. He called upon his Eastern friends to come forward and penetrate those mountains which prevented the rich products of the valley of the Mississippi from reaching the ports of North Carolina. He advised them to quit quarreling, and again appealed to his Eastern friends to act in a spirit of justice to their Western brethren. He hoped justice would be done, and that quickly."

SPEECH OF THE HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.—We have perused with much pleasure the speech of the Hon. T. L. Clingman upon the tariff, and regret that we cannot spread it entire before our readers. As far as it goes, it is unanswerable. There are several points which it does not touch, but there is enough in it to satisfy the unbiased mind that the protective system has nothing in it to recommend it to the sympathies of any portion of our population save the manufacturer. Facts and figures—not to be contradicted or gainsaid, are given, which clearly sustain the position of the distinguished Senator, and show conclusively that both the government and the people are the losers by a protective policy. Mr. Clingman honors with a passing notice the absurd and ridiculous assertion, so often made by protectionists, that high duties cheapen goods. If so, where is the protection? strange that the money craving, pelf-gathering manufacturer of the North should seek the establishment of a measure that will lessen his profits and put money in the pockets of those who purchase his fabrics.—If the tariff reduces the prices of articles, is it not an easy matter to reduce them without a tariff? Upon this point the Senator says:

They tell us it is a great universal law, that whenever you tax a thing, you ultimately make it cheap. I said to some of these gentlemen, you want your raw materials, your chemicals, your dye-stuffs, &c., all very cheap; now let us tax them. The very moment you put this question to one of these gentlemen, he gets indignant. He is just as indignant as a quack would be, if told to take his own medicine. If it really be true that they are laboring under a misfortune of this sort, that the great universal laws of production will not benefit them, they deserve to be pitied.—*Democratic Pioneer.*

SAM HOUSTON.—The announcement by this distinguished man, of his purpose of withdrawing from public life, has produced a manifestation of public regard for him which, we take it, has been very gratefully received. His apartments here have been crowded with friends taking leave of him ever since, when he is at leisure to receive company. We hear, too, that he has been inundated with farewell letters from all quarters of the country.—*Wash. Paper.*

RATHER HARD.—There is in our District a certain gentleman, who had the misfortune to be born on the other side of the ocean, for which, since he was not consulted in the matter, he is not to blame. One of the consequences of his birth and education is an imperfect pronunciation of our language, in regard to which we have heard an amusing incident.

Mr.———, actuated doubtless by proper motives, connected himself with a certain church; his deportment was unexceptionable, and he was getting on pretty well in his new vocation, when, to his astonishment, he was summoned to answer a charge preferred against him by brother———for swearing. He was no little astonished, for he was not addicted to the vulgar practice.

In obedience to the mandate he attended at the time and place specified. Brother———charged that on a certain day he was in the shop of Mr.———and heard him say that the "damn tack was no account." Mr.———was at once upon his feet, exclaiming, "No! no! I no say dat, I say *dem* tack no count—dem tack, not de dam tack.—I no cuss at all; I talk well as I can."

Verdict—Not guilty in manner and form charged.

Moral—Something about a gnat and a camel.—*Darlington Flag.*

THE VERY LAST DODGE.—It won't do to laugh at Connecticut any longer for wooden nutmegs—New Hampshire has beat her, and must be the banner State for roguery. I see in the newspapers that the Legislature of that State has been obliged to repeal the law offering a bounty for the destruction of crows, in consequence of the practice which has prevailed of procuring crows' eggs and hatching them under hens and bringing forward the brood for the bounty.

Railroad Strikers and Row.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

A serious riot is now progressing at Elizabethport, New Jersey, between the strikers for higher wages and their successors at the coal docks belonging to the Delaware, Lackawana and Western railway. Fire arms were freely used, and many persons wounded.

AN ACT

To Regulate the Retailing of Spirituous Liquors in the Counties of Buncombe and Henderson.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sixth section of the 79th chapter of the Revised Code, in its application to the counties of Buncombe and Henderson, shall be restricted and modified as follows, that is to say: There shall be an election held on the second Thursday of June next, and in each and every year thereafter on the same day, at the school house of each of the school districts of said counties, for the purpose of determining whether license shall be granted to any person or persons to retail spirituous liquors within such districts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That at the time and places aforesaid, every person qualified to vote in the General State elections shall be entitled to vote upon said question, which said voting shall be in manner and form as follows: each voter shall deliver to the judges appointed to hold said elections a scroll of paper upon which shall be inscribed the words "LICENSE" or "NO LICENSE," every which scroll shall be received by the judges of said election and put into a box prepared for that purpose in the manner and under the regulations prescribed for voting in the general State elections, the said judges causing each voter's name to be recorded as he shall deliver in his vote, and when all the qualified voters present shall have delivered their votes, the said judges shall proceed to examine and count the whole number of votes delivered, and the judges under their hands and seals, shall certify to the next County Courts of said counties whether a majority of said votes were given for "license" or "no license."

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That where it shall be certified by the judges aforesaid to the said Courts that a majority of the votes thus cast were inscribed "no license," it shall not be lawful for the Magistrates of the said counties to grant to any person or persons a license to retail spirituous liquors within any district in said counties thus voting "no license;" and any Magistrate or Magistrates voting in the said Courts to grant such license within such districts shall be liable to be indicted for a misdemeanor in office; and any person who may retail spirituous liquors within such district having voted "no license," within one year after such certificate has been returned as aforesaid, whether with or without license, shall be subject to be indicted, and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, which shall be held for the said counties on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and at the same Court in each and every year thereafter, the Justices of said Courts shall appoint three competent persons as judges, who shall hold such elections, in each and every school district in said counties, and make return to said County Courts as above provided for; and any person so appointed as a judge who shall fail or refuse to discharge such duty, or who shall act partially or corruptly in the discharge of the same, shall be subject to be indicted for a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the County Courts, within ten days after the adjournment of said Courts, to issue written notices to the several persons appointed judges as aforesaid, notifying them of their said appointments, which said notices shall be delivered instanter to the Sheriffs of said counties and by them forthwith served upon the respective persons to whom they are addressed, and such Sheriffs for each and every failure to serve such notices within fifteen days after the same shall have been delivered to them, shall be subject to indictment, fine or imprisonment; provided, that in any district or districts where a majority of the votes cast shall be inscribed "license," this act shall not in any wise apply for and during the year next ensuing such election.

Ratified Feb. 16th, 1859.

FOR THE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Macon county, held in the town of Franklin on Thursday of the Superior Court, on motion, WM. M. PENLAND was called to the Chair, and W. M. ADDINGTON appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That whereas a Convention of the Democratic party has been called to meet in Asheville on the 22d of April next, to select some suitable person as our candidate for Congress; the Chairman of this meeting is requested to appoint 35 delegates to represent the Democracy of this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we believe the prosperity of the country and the perpetuity of the Union depend upon the success of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we adhere to the time honored principles of the Democratic party, among which are, the economical administration of public affairs and a Tariff solely for revenue.

The Chairman, under the first resolution, appointed the following persons as delegates: E. T. Long, A. Bradley, G. Wickle, W. M. Addington, Dillard Love, Henry Addington, E. Dowdle, Chas. Hayes, J. W. Dobson, A. Angel, J. R. Siler, W. B. Crews, J. Ford, J. Russell, J. McLeod, T. M. Angel, J. K. Gray, J. B. Bryson, Wm. Picklesimmer, A. Hall, W. P. Morrow, Clark Bird, Jas. Fouts, L. Bird, John Dehart, Joel Sawyer, D. H. Russell, A. P. Monday, E. Barnes, N. S. Jarrett, F. Dowdle, T. P. Siler, J. Hopkins, J. Ingram.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion, A. M. Erwin of McDowell county, J. A. Dickson of Burke, and R. Don Wilson of Yancy were appointed proxies.

It was also

Resolved, That Wednesday of the Superior Court of Buncombe be recommended as the most suitable time for holding the Convention.

The Secretary was directed to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Asheville News for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. M. PENLAND, Ch'n.

W. M. ADDINGTON, Sec.

FOR THE NEWS.

Public Meeting.

At a public meeting of a portion of the citizens of Buncombe county, at the Town Hall in Asheville, on the 16th instant—

On motion of I. B. Sawyer, Esq., JAMES W. PATTON, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion of W. W. McDowell, Esq., THOS. W. ATKIN was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a few forcible remarks by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., to be to consult as to the best time for calling the people of the whole county together for the purpose of a full and free interchange of opinion on the subject of a County Subscription to the French Broad Rail Road. Mr. Merrimon expressed himself highly gratified at the prospect of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great enterprise.

N. W. Woodfin, Esq., was called out. He responded reluctantly, on account of feeble health;—he regretted very much that illness had prevented his attendance upon the Columbus Convention; had been gratified to learn, however, through Ephraim Clayton, Esq., and others, who were there, that the best spirit prevailed—that the people were taking hold of the work in a way that augured well for its success. He felt assured that the people of Tennessee would promptly meet and co-operate with us; and proceeded to show, by facts and figures, that the counties through which the Road will pass have the ability within themselves, if thoroughly united and every energy bent to the work, to build the entire Road, to the State lines north and south. He did not doubt, however, that the people of South Carolina would generously assist. From his knowledge of the people of French Broad Valley, he was willing to guarantee that they would come up nobly to the work. In conclusion, Mr. Woodfin offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are gratified at the patriotic and determined spirit manifested by the citizens of the counties of Polk and Henderson, in behalf of the French Broad Road; and renew to them the assurance of our continued hearty co-operation in every effort for the success of the enterprise.

Resolved, That a meeting of all the citizens of Buncombe county be held at this place on Monday of the next April Court, to take into consideration the subject of a County Subscription to the French Broad Road; and that all the friends of the work who can conveniently attend, are cordially invited to do so.

W. L. Tate, Esq., being called upon, responded briefly, pledging all the assistance in his power to the consummation of the work.

W. W. McDowell, Esq., moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the News; also that a committee of three be appointed to have hand bills printed and circulated in every portion of the county, in order to give the utmost publicity to the proposed meeting. Adopted. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee: Messrs. McDowell, Israel, and Tate.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. W. PATTON, Ch'n.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Sec'y.

From the Columbia Southern Guardian.

The French Broad Railroad.

The Wilmington Herald is correct in attributing to us "a keen relish" in publishing, as we did last week, the proceedings of meetings at Spartanburg, So. Ca., and at Columbus and Asheville, No. Ca., to further the enterprise of the French Broad Railroad.—We hope that our enjoyment of it is innocent, and may be indulged in without offence. We assure our cotemporary that it is wholly free from any infusion of bitterness or feeling of opposition to the interests of Wilmington and Eastern North Carolina.—Whatever disagreements may have been engendered between the two sections—the East and West of our sister State—during the sitting of the last legislature, or before, it is not our province to foment them, and we are very far from taking any pleasure in them. But we view with decided favor and hail with no little gratification the present movement in Western North Carolina, by which, in all probability, that interesting and delightful but isolated community, will be brought into closer social and business relations with us. We have never abandoned the hope of this connection being ultimately made since the Railroad Convention, which was held at Asheville in the summer of 1854. Much enthusiasm in favor of it was manifest at that time, and we remember well that great harmony of feeling and purpose was exhibited in the delegations present from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The proceedings of that Convention looked mainly to a connection between Cincinnati and Charleston, by lines of Railroad *via* Knoxville and Paint Rock to Asheville, and thence by a road over the mountains either to Greenville or Spartanburg. An amendment offered by Marcus Erwin, Esq., favoring the ports of Beaufort and Wilmington, N. C., equally with that of Charleston, was cordially adopted, and North Carolina pride and spirit thereby gratified. But it was almost universally believed that if any connection were ever made, it would be with Charleston. If the North Carolina Legislature (through what influences or for what objects we do not pretend to inquire) does not favor the extension of her road beyond Morganton, and so does not assist the mountain region to get its products to market within her own borders, we hold it to be not only justifiable but laudable in them to revert to the old favorite purpose of a connection with the South Carolina system of roads. Thrown upon their own resources, they will of course decide upon the shortest route, and the one most promising of advantages to them. The Convention to which we have alluded, and the meetings recently held, show very plainly which of the several routes that have been at different times proposed, they regard as most feasible and desirable.

Prolific as the proposed scheme is of benefits to the mountain region of North Carolina it will prove hardly less so to us in South Carolina. We are gratified at the approbation which it has met in Spartanburg and elsewhere in this State. We should not be surprised to see it become a favorite project, and vindicate for itself that popular approval which the Blue Ridge Railroad enterprise has failed to secure.

From the Carolina Spartan.

Railroad Meeting at Columbus.

On Tuesday last we attended a railroad meeting at Columbus, N. C., for the purpose of conference and interchange of views with the friends of the Extension of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad to the North Carolina line, and thence through one of the gaps in the mountains near Columbus on, to connect with the French Broad Railroad—so as to make a continuous chain of road, on the old Cincinnati, Louisville, and Charleston survey.

As the County Court was in session the time was thought suitable to secure the attendance of a large number of gentlemen deeply interested in this project, and many had been specially invited from North and South Carolina. Unfortunately for the desired success, heavy rains had swollen the mountain streams, rendering them almost impassable to travel. This cause kept some away. Others were detained at home by sickness, and the near approach of our courts kept many of our South Carolinians from attending. We regret that Mr. Woodfin, of North Carolina, was absent from sickness, but that regret is lessened by his avowed purpose to prosecute meetings on this subject at every county seat in his judicial district.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the meeting at Columbus was organized on Tuesday, in the court room, (the Court having adjourned for its accommodation) by calling Rev. Mr. Cansler to the chair, and appointing G. J. Mills, Esq., of Columbus, and J. M. Elford, Esq., of Spartanburg, Secretaries.

The importance of reaching the Mississippi valley, via Columbus, Asheville, the French Broad valley, on to Paint Rock, was dwelt upon in speeches from Mr. Clayton of Buncombe, Mr. Jordan, of Henderson and Dr. Mills of Polk. Others made remarks, urging surveys and estimates, and indicating the present as the proper time to gather up all the facts necessary to instruct the public and the Legislature on the great advantages of this route over any other that can be presented. Altogether more was done at this meeting to agitate and attract attention to the subject than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated, under all the circumstances.

It was determined to recommend a general railroad Convention, some time during the summer, to be holden at some suitable point in North Carolina, (probably Asheville.) where the friends of this route may concentrate—have possession of all the facts—and bring their united counsels together in a report or memorial to the Legislature of the States interested. It is certainly the most practicable route—shorter and cheaper, than any other—and can be soonest competed.—By surveys already made—though not for purpose of location—it is rendered certain that the cost will not exceed $4,000,000.—Since the survey of 1837, on the old Cincinnati line, topographical facts have demonstrated that it can be shortened by nearly fifty miles, while the progress of engineering and mechanics has developed facilities largely decreasing the cost of construction. Stationery engines and the cumbrous appliances of planes have disappeared from modern engineering. Over this entire route easy grades can be had. Indeed, we do not deem it even necessary to enumerate the superior advantages of railroad science at the present day in contrast with the former period, as they are known and manifest to all familiar with the subject.

It is of the utmost importance that the friends of this route should move with energy. Let all unite in the proposed convention in August, or whenever it may be called to assemble. Invite to this conference all who are friendly, and even those who favor another and rival route, and conviction must follow—that ours will not only be the shortest, but the cheapest route, by millions of dollars. North Carolina is in earnest. Her people have long been convinced that her interest lies in this direction, and if we only take hold of the matter with proper energy, such data can be presented to the public as will render the enterprise a certainty.

A Magnificent Collapse.

One of the most remarkable circumstances of the day, is the entire collapse of the Kansas excitement. After the Congressional action of last winter, we were promised by the opposition a continuance of the Kansas agitation. The subject was to come up at the present session of Congress, and it was to continue to be the life and soul of Republicanism.

The secret of the change is that the people of Kansas have refused longer to 'bleed' for the benefit of political agitators. They have concluded that they had business of their own to attend to, and that it was more profitable to devote themselves to laying the foundation of a new and prosperous community. They have not darkened the doors of Congress during the present session. They have not asked for admission. Somebody not authorized to represent them—Senator Seward, we believe it was—officiously presented a request for their admission, under what is known as the Leavenworth Constitution—an instrument, as is well known, not got up under the sanction of law. But Senator Green, from the Committee on Territories, yesterday stated that he had been requested by the Delegate from Kansas (Republican) not to report on the Leavenworth application, as the people of Kansas did not desire admission under it.

In the mean time the Legislature of Kansas has quietly passed a law, which Governor Medary has signed, submitting to the people the question of calling a convention to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State. Upon it the people will vote without excitement, and with very little regard to the questions which have heretofore agitated the Territory. If they decide for a Convention, a Constitution will be framed, and next winter Kansas will come to Congress with a population fully equal to the ratio of representation, and will be admitted unanimously—unless, indeed, as in the case of Oregon, the Republicans should conclude to oppose her admission.

The Kansas humbug has ignominiously collapsed.—*Albany Argus.*

A FAIR EXCHANGE.—An Irish schoolmistress honestly declared: "It's little they pays me, an' sure it's little I teaches 'em."

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 24, 1859.

☞The meeting held in this place on the 16th, the proceedings of which we publish in another column, was well attended, altho' called at short notice. There is an earnestness and determination manifested by our citizens generally in regard to the French Broad road, which are truly gratifying.

It will be seen, on reference to the proceedings, that it is proposed to hold a County Meeting at this place on the Monday of April Court, when the subject of a County Subscription will be fully and freely discussed.—There will be, we make no doubt, but one view of the subject, and that will be a hearty and universal response in favor of the Subscription. It is desirable and very important that every citizen who possibly can should be present. Come up, fellow citizens, and let us take counsel together, and pledge ourselves to make a steady, determined, unflagging effort for the consummation of the work. Our prospects are brighter now than at any former period. The whole line is in motion, and ere many months have passed the dirt will be flying from a thousand shovels.

The Canvass Opened.

By a private letter we learn that the canvass for Congress was opened last week at Franklin, Macon county. Hon. Z. B. Vance, American, announced himself a candidate for re-election; and David Coleman, Esq., Democrat, declared himself a candidate, subject to the action of the District Convention. The discussion between the gentlemen is represented by our correspondent as having been "spicy." What issues, other than those of a strictly political nature, if any, were made between them, we are not informed.—Coleman will probably press Vance pretty hard on some of his votes, and thus keep him on the defensive. By the way, we suppose the Colonel will not renew his charge of extravagance against the Administration. Having voted for that delectable pension bill, the charge would fall from his lips with a bad grace. Should he renew the charge, however, we shall feel bound to accuse him of inconsistency. In the progress of events we shall probably be permitted to hear for ourself, when we will be enabled to report more fully. In the meantime, push on that Convention ball.

Important Laws.

In our columns to day may be found the Homestead Law, passed by the late Legislature. It is a good law, but not quite liberal enough in its provisions to suit our views. It is a step in the right direction, however, and will doubtless be improved by future legislatures.

We also publish the "liquor law," enacted for the benefit of Buncombe and Henderson. By its provisions the question of "license" or "no license," is taken out of the County Court and put in the hands of the legal voters of the country, where it properly belongs.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—The well-known firm of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are now engaged in publishing a remarkably cheap edition of these unapproachable works of fiction. The first, "Ivanhoe," appeared on Saturday of last week; the next, "Guy Mannering," will issue to day, "Rob Roy," next, and so on, one novel will be published regularly on each and every Saturday, until the whole number of volumes—twenty-six—is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them is only 25 cents a volume, or the whole 26 volumes for five dollars. A complete set will be forwarded, *free of postage by mail*, to any part of the United States, to any one, by the publishers, on receiving a remittance of five dollars for the twenty-six volumes; or a remittance of three dollars will pay for the first twelve volumes; or a remittance of one dollar will pay for the first four volumes. The novels will be neatly printed, and each volume will contain about 125 pages, printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper cover. The revised uniform Edinburg edition, from which this is reprinted, comprises forty-eight volumes, the cost of which is seventy-two dollars; and this edition will contain every word of the Edinburg edition. We commend the determination of this enterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the works of an author like Walter Scott, at a price so reasonable, that all persons whatever may possess a full set, and direct the especial attention of our readers to the fact, and would advise them all to make a remittance of Five Dollars at once, per first mail, to the publishers, for the entire set, who will send them complete to any one, free of postage, on receipt of that sum.

☞Our proposition to hold a Democratic District Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, has been responded to by Haywood and Macon. The proceedings of their meetings may be found in other portions of this paper. One of the speakers in the Haywood meeting paid a merited compliment to that sterling Democrat and gifted statesman, Hon. W. W. Avery, of Burke.

☞The health of Bishop Soule is becoming extremely feeble.

☞The movements of the people of this Valley, as reported by us from time to time, have accomplished at least one thing: newspapers and politicians who have hitherto manifested an utter obliviousness as to our existence even, have come to regard us as worthy at least of their censure. Some profess to regard the movement in behalf of the French Broad road as fraught with extreme peril to the great State of North Carolina! So much as the result of a little plain talking.

The Wilmington Journal, as we had occasion to show last week, thinks Western Carolina "no great shakes" of a country, but says if we are "reasonable," and behave in a proper manner, the Railroad will be extended after a while. The Wilmington Daily Herald puts in a lick also, and groans awfully over the French Broad road. It says if the State is to have "her throat cut," it had as well be done by Virginia as South Carolina; and seems to regard the building of our road as the death knell of the State! This is a dreadful piece of business, truly! But we indulge the opinion that if ruin and death to the State follow in the wake of our road, it is not attributable to the French Broad Valley, and believe that any Coroner with twelve honest men at his back, would pronounce it a clear case of *felo de se.* The people of this country have for twenty years importuned the Legislature to extend the system of improvements west of the mountains. The answer has invariably been, "wait." The Journel says be reasonable and "wait;" and the Herald repeats the cry and says "wait." In the name of justice how long do they want us to wait? We have already waited until patience is threadbare, and the prospect grows no better fast. If we continue to wait, with our taxes growing heavier every year, we shall soon be too thin to tempt even a starving "gallinipper." The Herald talks very pathetically about our road "bleeding the State." We have to say to this, in the first place, that the State could have prevented the "bleeding" by extending the Western road, but refused to do so; and in the second place, isn't turn about fair play, and hasn't the State "bled" us, without stint or mercy? Even at the late session, did not the Wilmington men do all in their power to kill off the Western Extension? Come, Mr. Herald, turn your batteries upon home folks, before you send them booming over the mountains at us.

The talk about home markets, North Carolina towns, State pride, &c., sounds quite pretty, and answers an admirable purpose in rounding off Fourth of July orations, school boy compositions, and so forth; but we beg to assure our down country friends that we of the mountains have tried it as a regular diet for many years, and it won't do—entirely too light, especially for hard working men. We have concluded to try something more substantial, and confidently expect to grow sleek and fat by the change.

There is no necessity, however, for pursuing the subject further. The die is cast—cast under protest from the western people;—the State has deliberately said if we get a connection with her roads we must wait until she gets ready to grant the boon—say ten, fifteen, or fifty years. The people of French Broad Valley have quite as distinctly replied, that they will have nothing more to do with North Carolina Railroads, and shall proceed to build one for themselves, in the direction pointed out by nature, common sense and past experience as the proper channel for their trade. The French Broad road will be built. FAIL isn't in the charter. The people have the means, and they say the thing SHALL be done. In conclusion, we have no disposition to protract this discussion. The Western North Carolina road is nothing to us, nor we to it; and there are other matters demanding our attention. But when our people are assailed for trying to do for themselves what should have been done years ago by the State, we shall not hold our peace.

☞We see it announced that M. Q. Waddell, whig, of Chatham, is a candidate for Congress in the 5th District, against Hon. J. A. Gilmer, also whig. Mr. Waddell gave way for Mr. Gilmer at the last election.

☞The bank circulation throughout the country, at present, amounts to fifty-eight hundred and ninety-three and a third million of dollars.

☞The three minute rule of prayers is adopted by the Georgetown, D. C., Conference.

☞The civil war in Mexico is still raging violently.

☞The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the 23d of April for fasting and prayer.

☞The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Thursday, the 7th of April, to be a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

FREE COLORED PERSONS IN MISSOURI.—A few days ago the Missouri House of Representatives passed a bill declaring that all free colored persons over eighteen years of age, shall leave that State in one year from August next, or be sold into slavery. The Senate, however, postponed its consideration until the next session.

"Love in a cottage" is all very well when you own the cottage and have money out at interest.

The European Crisis--Our Peace Policy.

We copy the following observations from the Washington *Union:*

The time has not yet arrived in Europe when its industry, its wealth, and its machinery can exert a potent influence over its cabinets and statesmen. Perhaps the struggle which now threatens an almost universal convulsion is a necessary step to that end.—There is not a goverement on the continent which has not already mortgaged more than half the wealth of its people to carry on ambitious wars; and now all Europe is on the point of conflict to gratify the pride of one or two individuals. The day is certainly coming when credits will cease, and as the expenses of modern warfare are vastly greater than formerly, we have some hope and expectation that the next half century will open the eyes of capitalists to the extreme folly of trusting their money to those who know so little of its value and what is due to the honest creditor.

Meanwhile, a universal war in Europe will be a universal peace in America. If Europe makes herself a great consumer, we shall be her great producer. If Baron Rothschild lends his money to France, Austria, England and Russia, those Governments can afford to pay it over to American farmers for pork, beef, flour, and other products of our soil.—If war then shall shatter Europe, it will build up this country. If it shall impoverish the great imperial Governments of the continent, it will enrich our plain republic. We do not invite war. Our wealth and prosperity is in peace. Our conquests are in peace. Our victories, which will remain on the page of history long after Waterloo shall have been forgotten, are all victories of peace. The great facts, which we present to the world, that our people enjoy the blessings of universal education, that estates are universally distributed, that we have risen up from infancy to giant proportions, having added largely to our territorial limits, wholly through our industry, are the proofs which we exhibit of the superior power of organized labor.

☞On yesterday (Wednesday,) morning, at about two and a quarter o'clock, a. m., it was discovered that there was a fire in the large Queensware establishment of Mr. T. J. Powell, on Gay street, near the Post Office; and the alarm was given, but by the time the doors were broken open, the fire had gotten such a hold as could not be arrested; and very soon the inside combustible, was entirely consumed, and nothing saved worth naming.

The Dry Goods Store of Messrs. White & Williams, adjoining to the south side, was also consumed, as well as that adjoining on the north side, occupied recently by Messrs. Beard and Sharp, in which Mr. W. T. Dowell was just opening an extensive lot of Dry Goods.

The long frame building, still a little further south, occupied by Woodman & Cox as a Candy Depot, was cut down and carried off to prevent the spread of fire in that direction.

The building occupied by the Branch Bank of the State, and adjoining on the north side of Dowell, was cleared of all the inside wood fixtures, and that recently occupied as a book store, and that occupied by Mr. Murray, Adams' & Co's Express Agent, and that occupied by the Post Office, and that occupied by the Knoxville Register printing office.—From the Bank to the Printing Office, everything inside of the buildings, together with the doors and windows, and the roof of the printing office, was pulled down and carried out of the way, and only the walls left.

The destruction and consternation was terrific!—threatening every moment the dweling and office of Dr. W. J. Baker, the Baptist Church, and some other buildings.

Thanks to Divine Providence, no lives were lost, though we are sorry to hear of several who were more or less injured by exertions to save property or arrest the progress of the fire.

The loss is heavy, only a portion having been insured. Not yet ascertained whether accidental or incendiary.

The citizens, as usual on such occasions, exerted themselves manfully and stopped the raging flames much sooner than the most sanguine anticipated.

[*Knoxville Register, 17th inst.*

THE GREAT GALUSHA.—Mr. Galusha Grow, M. C. from Pennsylvania, awoke the other morning and found himself a great man, having received the imprimatur and endorsement of Greely's *Tribune,* for defeating the Post Office Bill in the House of Representatives. The revolution was so great and sudden, from obscurity to greatness, that we doubt if the Honorable Galusha was not quite as much puzzled about his personal identity, as was the celebrated Jo. Nicholson, who, waking up from a fit of drunkenness and finding his horse gone, and himself alone with his cart, and being in some doubts as to who he was, where he was, and what he was, came to the very sagacious conclusion that if he was Jo. Nicholson, he had lost a horse—if he was not, he had found a cart. This wonderful achievement of Galusha's, it seems, gives him the leadership of the Black Republicans in the next Congress, and will probably make him the Speaker of that distinguished body, which of course places him in the line of promotion to the White House.

Je-ru-sa lem! think of it! a man with such a name to be the President of these United States! GALUSHA GROW!—the Great GALUSHA!!!—*Columbia Bulletin.*

A few days ago, a lawyer gave an insult to the judge of the court of common pleas, at Logansport, Ohio, while upon the bench, whereupon the judge got at once from his seat, and going into the bar, gave the chap a sound drubbing.

JAMES A. PATTON has a first rate article of **CLOVER SEED** for sale.
March 24, 1859.

SEED OATS WANTED. One or two hundred bushels, *right now.*
JAS. A. PATTON.
March 24.

SAVE your money "till Court week." You will then find the choicest stock of Hats, Boots, Shoes and Clothing that has ever been offered in this market, at
J. A. PATTON'S.
March 24.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—The Rev. Mr. Kilfman, a Methodist missionary, who has been preaching for the Indians of Oregon since 1838, was murdered with his family, not long since, under singular and appalling circumstances. The smallpox having broke out among the savages while the missionary's family were not attacked, the former thought that the pestilence had been introduced by the whites with the intention of exterminating the red race. Acting upon this horrible suspicion, their next step was revenge. A bold chief was selected for the deed, who stole into the chamber of the sleeping family, and buried his tomahawk in the brain of the missionary and that of his wife and then other Indians rushed in, and helpless children, male and female employees, were butchered, the house raised to the ground, fences destroyed, and every vestige of a once happy home disappeared.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The Washington press speak of the extra session as an inevitable event. The Post Office Department, it appears, is six millions of dollars in arrears, and it is considered utterly impossible to maintain the service without an appropriation. There are hundreds of small contractors to whom the Department owes sums averaging, it is supposed, $5000. Their means are limited, and to enable them to comply with their contracts to convey the mails, they must have their money. So Congress must come back, to do what they have left undone, if they can possibly quit their political schemes long enough, and bring themselves seriously and earnestly to work for that purpose.—There is one consolation in the exigency; and that is, if the Federal Legislators are compelled to return to their unfinished labors, they get no more pay for it than if they had finished them decently, and in good time, before the adjournment.—*Columbia Bulletin.*

Arrivals at Gudger's Hotel.

JAN'Y	1.	NONE.
"	2.	"
"	3.	"
"	4.	"
"	5.	"
"	6.	"
"	7.	"
"	8.	"
"	9.	"
"	10.	"
"	11.	"
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"	31.	"

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

Office at No. 3, Gudger's Hotel.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March, 24, 1859. tf*

NEW FAMILY
GROCERY & EATING
SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses Dried Beef Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have any thing to

EAT

you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

A. B. ROMANO.

March, 24, 1858 tf.

PILES, FISTULA,
STRICTURES,
TUMORS, CANCERS,
Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February 3, 1859. tf

J. SWEETMAN,
BOOT MAKER,

LATE of Hendersonville, begs leave to offer his services in his line to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Shop over the store of

Summey, Spears & Co.

Orders left with them will receive his prompt attention; and his work shall be equal in beauty and quality to any in the State.

March 3, 1859.

Georgia State Lottery,
ON THE PLAN OF THE
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the
Monticello Union Academy,

OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA,

Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature.

McKINNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

To be Drawn in public under the sworn superintendence of two Commissioners, W. R. SYMONS & J. M. PRENTISS, in the

City of Savannah, Geo.
On the Plan of Single Numbers.
Fifty Thousand Tickets!
25,627 PRIZES.
More than ONE PRIZE to every two

TICKETS.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$50,000
Tickets only $10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Class 9 Draws Saturday, March 5, 1859.
Clars 10 Draws Saturday, March 12, 1859.
Class 11 Draws Saturday, March 19, 1859.
Class 12 Draws Saturday, March 26, 1859.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
To be Drawn each Saturday
IN MARCH, 1859.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	15,000	is	15,000
1	"	5,000	is	5,000
1	"	4,000	is	4,000
1	"	3,000	is	3,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
1	"	1,500	is	1,500
1	"	1,200	is	1,200
5	"	1,000	are	5,000
10	"	500	are	5,000
2	"	400	are	800
2	"	300	are	600
2	"	200	are	400
50	"	150	are	7,500
100	"	100	are	10,000

Approximating Prizes.

4	Prizes of	$200	Ap. to	$50,000	Prize are	$800
4	"	150	" "	15,000	"	600
4	"	100	" "	5,000	"	400
4	"	80	" "	4,000	"	320
8	"	60	" "	3,000	"	480
8	"	50	" "	2,000	"	400
8	"	40	" "	1,500	"	320
8	"	30	" "	1,100	"	240
400	"	20	" "	100	"	8,000
25,000	Prizes of	10	are			250,000

25,627 Prizes amounting of - - - - $247,760

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2,50.

Plan of the Lottery.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 179 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commisioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two preceeding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 9 Prizes will be entitled to the 448 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11250 draws the $5,000 Prize those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251, 11252 will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $15,000 Prize, those tickets numbering 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $150, and so on according to the above scheme.

CERTIFICATE OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Packages of	10	Whole Tickets	$80
" "	10	Half "	40
" "	10	Quarter "	20
" "	10	Eighth "	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates.

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All prizes of $1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to

McKINNEY & CO.,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Office Masonic Hall Block, Bull St., Savannah.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the Savannah Daily News.

March 17, 1859.

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY TERM, 1859.

W. R. Murray, Ex. of Sarah Ann Lance,
vs.
Joseph Lance.
Issue of *Devisavit vel non.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel R. Lance, Adolphus Lance, Thos. Lance, John A. Lance, R. W. Lance, Jackson V. Lance, Sarah Ann Lance, D. A Lance, W. H. Lance, A. N. Lance, P. M. B. Lance, Jos. Lance, Joseph C. Neace and his wife Nancy, James A. Cogburn and wife Polly A., a part of the heirs at law and next of kin of the said Sarah Ann Lance, reside beyond the limits of said State, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Term of said Court to be opened and held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the said issue if they shall think proper so to do.

Witness, J. T. Weaver, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued March 7th, 1859.

J. T. WEAVER, Clk.

Printer's fee $6.

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125.

EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

C. B. ROOT, Agent, RALEIGH.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents, GREENSBORO'.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—Mrs. A. B. Whipple wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing.—Robert Boorman, N. Y.

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities, of *beauty, strength, and simplicity*, are invaluable."—J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.

Extract of a letter from T. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated Jan. 12, 1856:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered."—Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—J. G. Harris, Governor of Tenn.

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—Cassius M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your Machine for several weeks; and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—Maggie Aimison, Tenn.

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better that the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW—FALL TERM, 1858.

R. M. Henry and M. Erwin
vs.
J. B. Mitchell.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiffs' complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on condemned to sale, to satisfy said plaintiffs' demand.

Witness W. M. Hardy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 15th February, 1859.

W. M. HARDY, Clerk.

6w Printer's fee $6.

G. & F. B. RAIL ROAD.

ORDERED by the Directory that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville & French Broad Rail Road be held at Asheville, on Saturday the 2d day of April proximo. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the Board.

I. B. SAWYER, Sec.

March 10, 1859. td

W. L. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

Cranberry Iron.

A LARGE lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 24, 1859.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞ Office first door south of the Bank. ☜

January 6, 1859.

CLOVER SEED.

A large quantity of fresh Tennessee Clover Seed, just received and for sale for cash, at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Feb. 17, 1859.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE undersigned propose to open a LAW SCHOOL in Buncombe county, on the North Fork of Swannanoa, on the 1st of March next. For information as to tuition, board, &c., address,

WM. H. BAILEY,
JOHN L. BAILEY,
Swannanoa P. O., Buncombe Co.

Feb. 17, 1859. 4w

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—Front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from
100 TO 500
LIKELY NEGROES,
for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

☞ Charleston Courier, Raleigh Standard, and Knoxville Whig will publish weekly till sale, and forward bill to Executors.

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW—FALL TERM, 1858.

R. M. Henry and M. Erwin
vs.
J. B. Mitchell.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiffs' complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on condemned to sale, to satisfy said plaintiffs' demand.

Witness W. M. Hardy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 15th February, 1859.

W. M. HARDY, Clerk.

6w Printer's fee $6.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Com-
Charles B. Root, } mittee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for CASH as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

SPRING, 1859.
NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

SPRING STOCK

Of British, French and American Dry Goods.—We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants, which

We will Sell Low to Safe and Prompt Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us,

WITH THE BEST ADVANTAGE TO HIMSELF,

all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

B. B. HOPKINS,
ROBT. HULL,
THOS. W. ATKINSON. } *Baltimore, Feb.* 21, 1859. 3m

GREENVILLE
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

Mrs. Lee's Domestic Cookery.

THE best cook book in America. No lady should be without it. A fresh supply just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

CALL at Aston's and buy a copy of Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Eloquence—a collection of speeches and addresses of the most eminent American statesmen. Embellished with the finest steel Portraits. Feb. 24.

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

Salt.

A large quantity always on hand, and for sale, at $2 75 per sack, by

Nov. 18. RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Desirable Town Property
FOR SALE.
BARGAINS!

The subscriber offers for sale all his Town Property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square, and immediately opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices. The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Madison Superior Court, in April next, we will, in the

TOWN OF MARSHALL,

proceed to sell all the residue of the unsold LOTS. Also, about Ten Acres, which will be laid off in Lots, in the Island.

A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

J. W. ANDERSON, } Commis-
JOHN A. FAGG, } sioners.

Jan. 27, 1859. tf

Fresh Garden Seed,

IN endless variety, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

PHILIPS' HOTEL

Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the county affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patroge, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with

Good Horse feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6 1859.

A FINE FARM

FOR SALE!

Eight Miles from Asheville.

THERE are in this Tract **1800** ACRES, more or less, extending from the Mine Hole Gap, on the Rutherford Road, over a mile and a half with the Road, and bounded by Mountain Ridges on both sides of the Valley. There are

Four Comfortable Tenant Houses

on the Tract, and 3 or 4 ORCHARDS of choice Fruit. There is plenty of good MEADOW and good BOTTOM, cleared and uncleared. Also, the best of Pine and White Oak, in the greatest abundance. This place affords one of the best STANDS on the Rutherford Road, if desired for that purpose. With an adequate force and proper cultivation, this Tract might be made one of the finest and most productive grain or grazing farms in Buncombe county.

To be sold entire. Terms (for the next six months) $5 500, and payment made accommodating. Refer to A. T. SUMMEY, Asheville, N. C.

February 3, 1859. 3mpd

FAMILY GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Stare.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

P, S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

State of North Carnlina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1859.

Serug Webb vs. E. P. Gragg.

ATTACHMENT ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defedant, E. P. Gragg, resides bevond the limits of the State; ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Modday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why an order of sale shall not be granted.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence.

S. P. DULA, *C. C. C.*

March 3, 1859. Printer's fee $6. 6w

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY TERM, A. D., 1859.

Elizabeth Freeman vs. Moses Freeman and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Freeman, Moses Freeman, Elisha Freeman, Henderson Coker and wife Lou Lou Coker, and the heirs of Wm. Freeman, deceased, Defendants in this case, are non residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness, J. M. Carver, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence.—Issued the 14th day of March, 1859.

JOHN M. CARVER, Clerk.

6w Printer's fee $6.

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.

J. H. CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	86 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $1 to 1 25 per week.

Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned, at Reems Creek, N. C.

J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.
W. R. BAIRD, Sec'y.
March 3, 1859. 3m

NEW SYSTEM

THE undersigned having become fully convinced that the **PAY DOWN** system is decidedly the best, both for the merchant and his patrons, in this country, has adopted that system, and will in future

MAKE NO ACCOUNTS

with any one.

He will keep a large and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

on hand, to suit the wants of the people, and will sell at the lowest possible rate, for **Cash,** or on reasonable terms for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Consequently, it will be to the interest of all to pay for their Goods when they buy them. His *STOCK* at present consists in part of the following articles—

Brown, bleached, striped and plaid Domestic—a large lot; Bed Tick.; Calico; Ginghams; Oil and Furniture Prints; bleached and brown Sheeting; white, red and yellow Flannel; Opera Flannels, all colors; De Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas and Merinos—a great variety of colors and qualities; Irish Linen; table Linen, Damask; Linen Sheeting; Pillow Case Linen and Linen Toweling, a large stock of superior quality; Lace Window Curtains, nice and cheap; Tweeds, Janes, Cassimeres, and Cloths black and colored—a considerable assortment.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A large lot of Pants, Business Coats, Dress Cloth Coats from $8 to $22; Vests from 75 cents to $10; Linen & Marsailes Collars; Linen & Marsailes Shirts, fancy and white; Net Shirts; Net brown & bleached Drawers; brown and bleached Half Hose; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Suspenders; Boots and Shoes, a great variety; Hats, any quantity, and qualities to suit all; table and pocket Cutlery, a good assortment; Iron, a large lot; a fresh supply of

SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SODA, GINGER, PEPPER, Spice, Shot, Lead, Caps and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all grades.

All of which I respectfully invite all persons in want of Goods to call and examine & price, feeling assured I can give sufficient inducement to effect sales.

Asheville, Jan. 27, 1859. **W. H. JACKSON.**

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

NEW PROGRAMME FOR 1859.

THREE years experience in trade at Asheville has satisfied me that the credit system

WON'T PAY.

I am therefore compelled by a decent regard for myself, my friends and the "rest of mankind," to declare my intention to abandon the credit system, and consequently to announce to my friends and the public generally that from and after the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1859,

no accounts will be kept, except such as are made a matter of special agreement between the parties and subject to *prompt settlement* on the first of July and January in each year.

While I have too high a sense of the responsibility of the position of Druggist and Apothecary, to defy competition *as to price*, I can and do defy any and all competition *as to quality*, and consequently have no hesitation in guaranteeing all medicines put up and sold by me to *be pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

To the many thousand friends who have thus far extended me their patronage, I take this occasion to tender my grateful acknowledgments, and also beg leave to express the hope that my future prompt attention to business, and constant and unceasing efforts to serve them, may merit their kind appreciation and approval, and that I may continue to receive a liberal share of their generous encouragement.

And in conclusion, allow me to repeat the fact, and let it not be forgotten, that every article of medicine put up and sold by me is warranted to be as represented, or the money refunded.

Thus endeth the first chapter.

ED. J. ASTON.

Asheville, Jan. 27, 1859.

A. WINTER'S

MULAY SAW-MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the public to call and see the *MULAY MILL*, now completed by M. Patton, Esq., on the Swannanoa, five miles above Asheville. Any information about the above mills, or machinery for building them, can be obtained of Mr. Patton, of Asheville, or A. Winter, at Due West, S. C. A list of prices for said machinery is left with Mr. Patton, and any order through him will be promptly attended to. Persons wanting information or machinery can also address me.

A. WINTER, Patentee.

Due West, S. C., Sept. 30, 1858. 6m*

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*
J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson Conuty, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

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JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, a large lot of Rio and Laguyra

Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

HAVE you been to **Jackson's,** since he adopted the

Cash System.

If you have not, be sure to go when you want any other goods. He is selling very cheap for Cash.

FLOUR, Corn Meal, & Seed Oats, for sale cheap for Cash at W. H. JACKSON'S

IF YOU have any money to spend try **Jackson** first.

R AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PRERLE.
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Hits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury, or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville, W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, Dec. 2, 1858.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 4, 1858.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can comanre in cheapness and variety with that now on dhad at J. A. PATTON'S.

SALT! SALT!!

150 Sacks of Liverpool Salt—seamless sacks. Call and examine them before you buy. J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 4, 1858.

BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates.

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.

Nov. 18.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand an excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Ready Made Clothing.

October 7, 1858.

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

FALL AND WINTER

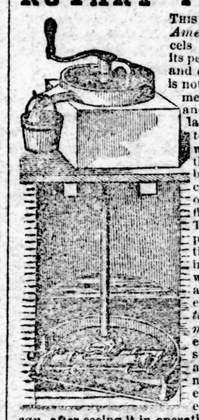
GOODS.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

ARE now receiving their usual stock o seasonable GOODS, which, with their late arrivals and with goods to arrive, will make their stock very complete. Call and examine it. [Oct. 7, 1858.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE just received, in addition to their stock of Ladies Dress Goods. all wool Delaines, Valentia Plaids, Delaine Robes, Mohair De Berage. Also—Kerseys, Wool Tweeds, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Jan. 6, 1859.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S.

IF you want Books, Drugs or Medicine go to Aston's, but if you want any other kind of goods, call at the

Cheap Cash Store,

Opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON.

Jan. 27, 1859.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. wish to buy all the Feathers, Beef Hides, Wool and Cash you have to spare. Jan. 6. 1859.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1 1 2 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

JOHN S. McELROY,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.

Melody Swan VS. James Swan.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him pro confesso.

Witness, W. M. Hardy, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued Feb. 22, 1859.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

6w Printer's fee $6.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20. 1856.

Asheville

MALE ACADEMY.

THE 2d session of this Academy will commence on Monday the 3d of January, 1859, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading, in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

January 6, 1859.

A CHANGE.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

HAVING determined upon changing their business to a strict pay down, or prompt business, take this method of informing their patrons that they must discontinue the long credit system, believing it is better both for the merchant and his patrons that they be required to pay promptly at the end of each year. They will, in future, require every one who may have an account with them to pay *promptly* at the end of the year. No one who is in arrears need apply for an extended credit. They expect by adopting this plan to keep up a better stock, and to sell cheap for pay down, or to such men as are known to be prompt. In future their motto will be, "Quick sales and short profits."

Those indebted to them are expected to call and settle their accounts immediately.

Jan. 6, 1859.

N. B. The old debts due W. D. Rankin & Co. *must* be settled immediately.

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction.—My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

Asheville, January 20, '59. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m